

on the outside, as well as within, shelterbelts (as in Waring, *Ent. Rec.* **113**: 135-138) and deep in woodland (see Waring, *Ent. Rec.* **114**: 115-117). Both of these references include photographs of the habitat for comparison. One of the larvae collected at Duck End Farm in 2002 pupated successfully and produced a male White-spotted Pinion. The other produced two fly larvae which emerged from the moth caterpillar just before it was about to pupate, on 7 or 8 June 2002 (Plate E). The adult flies emerged from the puparia on 23 and 25 June and remained alive in the rearing box until natural death on 28 June. The box was kept in an unheated room throughout. The flies were identified by John Chainey of the Natural History Museum, London, as *Eumea linearicornis* (Zett.) (Tachinidae), the same species as previously identified by Nigel Wyatt, from a White-spotted Pinion larva collected at Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, 4km away, in May 2000 (Waring, *Ent. Rec.* **113**: 135-138). This fly is a widespread species in southern Britain north to the Midlands and Wales. It has also been recorded from the Lunar-spotted Pinion *Cosmia pyralina* (D. & S.) as well as a number of other noctuid moths and from some tortricoids and pyralids.

Of the seven larvae of the White-spotted Pinion found between 2000 and 2002, from three sites, four have proved to be parasitised and three species of parasites are involved.

The author wishes to thank all the above named for their help with these observations, which took place as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan project on this moth, administered by Butterfly Conservation as part of the *Action for Threatened Moths project*, part-funded by English Nature.— PAUL WARING, 1366 Lincoln Road, Werrington, Peterborough PE4 6LS.

On the doubtful Moray record of *Lepyrus capucinus* (Schaller) (Col.: Curculionidae)

Prof. M. G. Morris (2002. *True Weevils* 1: 72) mentions a putative record from Moray given by Hyman & Parsons (1992. *A review of the scarce and threatened Coleoptera of Great Britain Part 1*. UK Nature Conservation, number **3**. JNCC), of this species – one of our very rarest weevils. As the record was due to me, some explanation is called for.

Its basis is a letter from the late Philip Harwood in 1947, mentioning the locality as “Boat of Garten” (pine woods beside Loch Garten, Morayshire). I was unable to locate the insect in Harwood’s collection in later years: if not still there, it is probably in the Oxford University Museum General Collection of British Coleoptera. The Berkshire specimen was found “floating in an open tank” at Wellington College, near Bracknell, 31.iii.1897 (L. M. Bucknill, 1897, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **33**: 141).— A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, London SE7 8QG.